

ORNITHOLOGY.—*Three new North American birds.*¹ HARRY C. OBERHOLSER,
Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

In the course of the writer's researches on the birds of Texas, a number of new races of North American birds were discovered. Three of these are described below.

Anthus spinoletta geophilus, n. subsp.

ALASKA PIPIT

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Anthus spinoletta alticola* Todd, but upper parts somewhat darker, less grayish (more brownish); lower surface paler or more whitish and more buffy (less cinnamomeous); jugulum usually heavily streaked with dark brown.

Measurements (in mm).—*Adult male*: Wing, 78–87 (average, 83.8); tail, 62.5–69 (65); exposed culmen, 11–12 (11.8); tarsus, 21.5–23 (22.3); middle toe without claw, 13–14.3 (13.8); white on inner web of outermost tail feather, 33.5–40 (37.8). *Adult female*: Wing, 75.5–83.5 (average, 78.8); tail, 58–64 (61.3); exposed culmen, 11.5–12 (11.8); tarsus, 20–22 (21.3); middle toe without claw, 12.3–14 (13); white on inner web of outermost tail feather, 29.5–38.5 (33.8).

Type.—Adult male, no. 298525, U. S. National Museum, Biological Surveys Collection; False Pass, Unimak Island, Alaska; May 14, 1925; O. J. Murie; original number, 2950.

Geographic distribution.—Breeds in southwestern Alaska. Winters south to southern Mexico. Casual east to New York, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia.

Amphispiza nevadensis campicola, n. subsp.

IDAHO SAGE SPARROW

Subspecific characters.—Similar to *Amphispiza nevadensis nevadensis* but somewhat larger; upper parts darker, more grayish (less ochraceous or buffy); and the flanks also more grayish (less buffy).

Measurements (in mm).—*Adult male*: Wing, 76.5–82 (average, 79.3); tail, 69.5–77 (72.8); exposed culmen, 9.5–11.5 (10.8); tarsus, 20–23 (21.8); middle toe without claw, 12.5–14 (13.5). *Adult female*: Wing, 70.5–78 (73.5); tail, 68–74 (70); exposed culmen, 9.3–10.5 (10);

tarsus, 19.8–20.5 (20.3); middle toe without claw, 12.5–14 (13.3).

Type.—Adult male, No. 34892, Cleveland Museum of Natural History; 6 miles south of Hamer, Jefferson County, Idaho; May 16, 1931; Pierce Brodtkorb; original number, 6940.

Geographic distribution.—Breeds north to middle Idaho and eastern Washington; west to eastern Washington and central northern Oregon; south to southeast central Oregon and southern Idaho; and east to southern and central Idaho. Winters south to southern California, southern Arizona, and Chihuahua.

Passerella iliaca zaboria, n. subsp.

ALASKA FOX SPARROW

Subspecific characters.—Resembling *Passerella iliaca iliaca*, from eastern North America, but upper parts including wings and tail averaging darker and much more grayish or sooty (less rufescent), the reddish brown spots usually smaller, less numerous, and decidedly duller; markings on the under surface duller, less rufescent (darker, more blackish).

Measurements (in mm).—*Adult male*: Wing, 87–91.8 (average, 88.8); tail 71–77.3 (74.3); bill (exposed culmen), 11–13 (11.8); height of bill at base, 7.8–9 (8.3); tarsus, 24.3–25.4 (24.8); middle toe without claw, 15–17 (15.8). *Adult female*: Wing, 81–86.5 (83); tail, 67–71 (69.3); bill (exposed culmen), 11–12 (11.5); height of bill at base, 7.5–8.7 (8.3); tarsus, 23.3–26 (24.8); middle toe without claw, 14–16 (14.8).

Type.—Adult male, no. 187118, U. S. National Museum, Biological Surveys collection; Circle, Alaska; July 4, 1903; Ned Hollister; original number, 240.

Geographic distribution.—Breeds north to northern Manitoba, Mackenzie, and Alaska; west to Alaska and Alberta; south to Alberta and Manitoba; and east to Hudson Bay. Winters south to Texas, Louisiana, and Florida.

Remarks.—The fox sparrow was originally described² without more definite type locality

¹ Received August 29, 1946.

² *Fringilla iliaca* Merrem, Avium Rar. Icones et Descript., pt. 2, p. 37, pl. [X]. 1786.

than North America. Since the colored plate and the description seem to indicate that they were derived from a specimen of this species from eastern North America, the name is

hereby restricted to the eastern fox sparrow from Quebec. As there is no name available for the western race, it is here named as above.

ORNITHOLOGY.—*A new subspecies of tanager from northeastern Colombia.*¹

JOHN T. ZIMMER, American Museum of Natural History. (Communicated by HERBERT FRIEDMANN.)

Among other interesting material received from Brother Nicéforo María of the Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá, Colombia, are four specimens of the tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus* that can not be referred to any of the known forms. Since they are consistently different, it is apparent that they represent an undescribed subspecies which is described below.

I am grateful to Brother Nicéforo María for the opportunity to examine and describe this interesting bird and to retain the type in the American Museum of Natural History. I am further grateful to William H. Phelps, of Caracas, Venezuela, for the loan of the type of one of the allied forms, and to the Chicago Natural History Museum for permission to examine important critical material in that institution.

In the following description, names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's *Color standards and color nomenclature*.

***Chlorospingus ophthalmicus eminens*, n. subsp.**

Type.—From Gramalote, Department of Norte de Santander, Colombia. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. no. 748393. Adult female collected in November 1940 [by Brother Nicéforo María].

Diagnosis.—Distinguishable from all the known subspecies of *C. ophthalmicus* by its deep black head, darker than in any of the other forms. In most details it resembles *C. o. nigriceps* of central Colombia, but it has a strong white postocular area lacking in that form; auriculars are no blacker than the top of the head; the throat is less heavily spotted. From *jacqueti* of the Caracas region of Venezuela it is distinguishable by its paler (more whitish) and somewhat more heavily spotted

throat, darker green back, and more grayish belly, and by having the auriculars no darker than the crown. From *venezuelanus* of the Mérida region it is separable by its darker cap, paler and less heavily spotted throat, lighter yellow breast, and grayer belly; from *falconensis* of the State of Falcón, Venezuela, it differs by its much paler throat, less olive-green back, paler yellow breast without any brown coloration centrally, grayer belly, and absence of bright brown on the auricular region.

Range.—Known only from the type locality and Páramo de Tamá, Venezuela.

Description of type.—Top of head black without a positive brownish tone; upper malar region and most of auriculars similarly black but with an inconspicuous grayish area on the upper and posterior auricular feathers, separating the malar region from the occiput; loreal region dull whitish with black tips; a prominent white stripe extending from near the upper anterior corner of the orbit posteriorly to a point above the middle of the auriculars and broadening behind the eye to involve part of the feathering of the lower eyelid. Back Warbler Green × Olive Green (with dusky subterminal stripes on some of the feathers, not shown by any of the paratypes); upper tail-coverts slightly lighter. Chin and throat whitish, with a slight buffy tinge, strongest on the malar region, and with only moderately prominent dusky tips on the feathers, obsolete on the throat and the posterior malar area; between the throat and the malar region the dark tips are lengthened so as to produce a narrow dark line. Breast Wax Yellow, darkening to Pyrite Yellow on the sides and flanks; belly with light gray centers and white margins, giving a distinctly grayish tone to the region; under tail-coverts with Yellowish Citrine centers and narrow Stron-

¹ Received September 3, 1946.